

fact. The entire enterprise in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt is based on the old, old contest for control of the trade routes to the far east between Europe and India. After all, times have not changed remarkably in thousands of years. The road that Terah and Abram traversed, that Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus fought for and that the Caesars guarded haughtily and zealously, today is contended for by kaiser, by czar and by British king whose land was once a Caesar's colony.—By Paul Patton Faris, in The Continent.

LIQUOR AND LABOR.

Will Prohibition of the One Lessen Demand for the Other?

By Charles Stelzle.

According to the defenders of the saloon 1,000,000 workmen would permanently be thrown onto the labor market following the introduction of national prohibition. This argument is based entirely upon the absurd

proposition that if the liquor dealers fail to get the money now spent for beer and whisky nobody else will get it. It is assumed that if a man does not spend a dollar for booze he will throw that dollar into the sewer or into some kind of a bottomless pit, instead of using it to purchase some other commodity which will do good instead of harm, which will have a permanent value and which will give the workmen of the country more work, more wages, and greater prosperity in every way than if the same amount of money were spent for beer and whisky.

A good deal is being said about the enormous amount of capital invested in the liquor industry, and yet, according to the statistical abstract of the United States, for every \$1,000,000 invested in the average industry practically four times as much raw material is required, four times as much wages is paid and four times as many workers are employed, as is the case in the liquor industry.

Let us take five leading industries

in the United States and compare them with the liquor business. For every \$1,000,000 invested in each of these industries the following number of wage earners are employed: Liquor, 77; iron and steel and their products, 284; paper and printing, 367; leather and its products, 469; textiles and their finished products, 578; lumber and its manufactures, 579. These figures prove that the iron industry employs nearly four times as many, paper and printing nearly five times as many, leather six times as many, textiles seven and one-half times as many, and lumber seven and one-half times as many workers for every \$1,000,000 invested as does the liquor industry.

The figures given by the liquor interests as to the number of men who would be affected by the abolition of the liquor traffic are greatly exaggerated. The census report for 1910 tells us that in all manufacturing industries there were then employed 6,616,046 persons. The liquor industry employed 62,920, or just about 1 per

cent. of the total. But of this number only about 15,000 were brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers. The remainder of the 62,920 were employed as engineers, carpenters, machinists, teamsters, etc.—occupations which are not at all peculiar to the liquor business. There were more teamsters employed than there were brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers.

There are about 100,000 bartenders in the United States. What will become of these when the saloon is abolished? What is it that makes a successful bartender? It is his ability as a salesman, and a man who is a clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of business. Furthermore, it requires many more people to sell \$2,000,000,000 worth of bread and clothing, for example, than it does to sell liquor of the same value.

The Brewers and the Farmers.

But what about the 15,000 or so brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers? They will, of necessity, be compelled to adjust themselves to

Just the Thing for the Children on Sunday Afternoon

THE LITTLE JETTS

Telling Bible Stories for Young Folks

This is the booklet which has attracted so much attention during the past three months. Its reception has been almost phenomenal. The entire first edition had been sold by the publisher before it had been on the market two weeks, and a large "second edition" was required. It is on sale in the largest department stores of the country, including New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond.

It is freely predicted by experienced book men, elementary workers, Bible students and professors that it will have a world-wide circulation.

The book is bound in boards and bright colors. The pages are, in actual measurement, 7x10 inches. There are 26 "stories" taken from the Old Testament and 26 from the New—making 52 in all, or one for each Sunday afternoon of the year. The

book is the handiwork of Mr. Wade C. Smith, editor of *Onward* and *The Missionary Survey*, and is a result of years of study of the art of attracting and holding the attention of children with Bible narrative.

WHAT THE CHILDREN SAY.

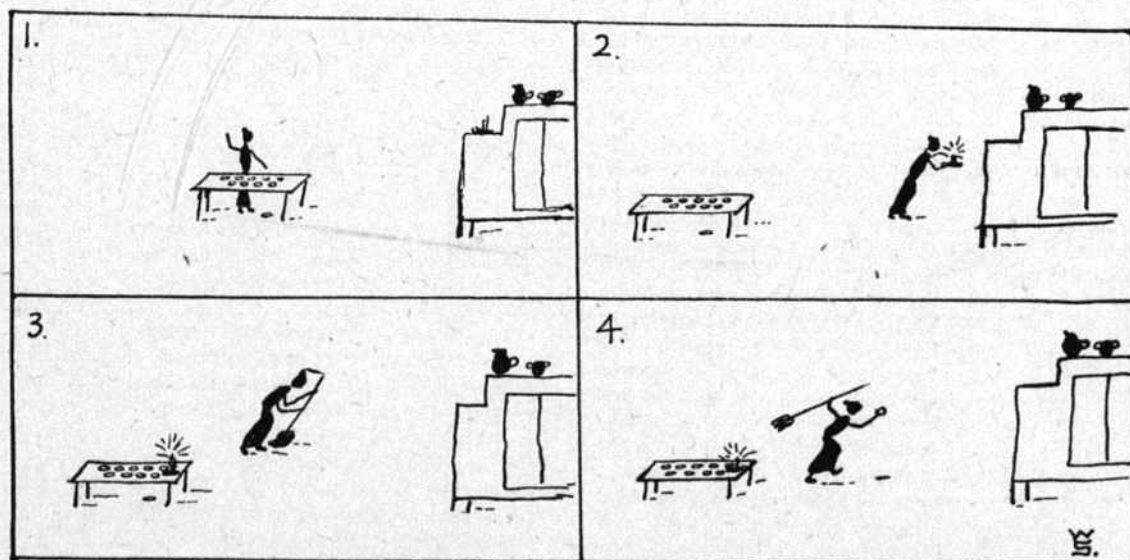
Lexington, Va.: "Santa Claus brought me the Little Jetts and I like it fine."

Marion, S. C.: "Our aunt sent us Little Jetts for Christmas and we think it is fine."

Red Springs, N. C.: "I have a copy of Little Jetts. I like them very much. They are so interesting."

Weems, Va.: "Aunt Hattie sent me a copy of the Little Jetts, and we think the Bible pictures are so interesting."

This is a reduced specimen page of one of the "stories." There is no explanation nor outline with the pictures—only a title and the Scripture reference. Here is where the book's real value appears; it will drive almost anybody to the Bible. That is its object. If the children are too little to hunt out details, they will beg somebody else to explain. Then some older folks will, in surprise at their own lack of information, be forced to open the Old Book where the real Light shines. Already this has happened in many cases.



—Lost and Found. Luke 15:8-9

Ten of the parables are illustrated in The Little Jetts. The above is the parable of the Lost Coin. A certain little girl makes the Little Jetts tell the story this way: "When the lady

counted her monies, one was lost. She had ten at first, but now only nine. One had rolled under the table, but she didn't know it and she was about to cry. And it was growing very dark, so she lit the candle and put it on the

table; then she got a broom and began to sweep all through the room. Suddenly she heard something jingle, as she was sweeping under the table. It was the little run-away coin! She stooped down and grasped it in her

hand and ran shouting to her neighbors to come and be glad with her, for her money had been lost and now it was found. Jesus told this story to make us know how glad he is when a lost sinner is found and saved."

HOW TO GET THIS WONDERFUL BOOK

It can be bought from the Presbyterian of the South at 60 cents, or 65 cents by mail.

But here is a better plan: For two dollars the Presbyterian of the South will be sent to anyone who is not now taking it and two copies of Little Jetts will be sent without any additional charge. The paper and books will be sent to the same or different address, as may be desired. Send orders to

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